[Selective summary translation of RADIO magazine by Dexter Anderson, W4KM, 150 Eleventh Street, S. E., Washington, D. C. 20003-3911. Postage & subscription costs are covered by ARRL in support of the international secretariat of the International Amateur Radio Union.]

pp 2 - 4: "BROADCASTING BY WIRE," by V. Aristarkhov, Instructor, Transportation and Communication Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union. [Translator's remarks: In many respects the functionally-organized staff of the CC CPSU operates as the bureaucratic center of Soviet life, a fact that lends weight to pronouncements such as this one by its officials.]

Each year the material-technical base of wire broadcasting is widened and improved and the number of radio repeater points is increased.

The origins of wire broadcasting are linked with the name of V. I. Lenin, who supported installation of loud-speakers in public places and experimentation with wire broadcasting. Since there was no anologous development abroad, everything had to be invented and done for the first time.

Today the quantity of wire broadcasting points has reached 96,000,000, 23,000,000 of them in rural areas.

For a long time only one program was carried. In 1962 installation began of a three-program system in large cities. Frequency division is used. The first program is transmitted using audio frequencies, the second on 78 kHz, and the third on 120 kHz. This system presently operates in 2000 cities, towns and large populated points. But problems are caused by lack of loudspeakers and involvement by more than 10 ministries.

Matters would be improved were loudspeakers included in the list of articles [nomenklatura izdeliy] planned and confirmed by Gosplan. Radioamateurs could help in their design. Telephone lines, used in Moscow in 1926 in experiments with wire broadcasting, still are promising, particularly in light of the January 1985 decision by the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR on strengthening the telephone network. Whereas presently, separate wires are used in apartments for telephones and radiopoints, it will be desirable in the future to use a single cable. Greater use should be made of the city and rural telephone network for wire broadcasting.

Multi-channel wire broadcasting has been introduced, especially in recent years, in such countries as Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Switzerland, and (together with television) in England. Despite the fact, however, that some offer four to six programs, nowhere does there exist as extensive a network as in the USSR: For example in Moscow there are 5,800,000 radiopoints and in Leningrad 3,400,000. Over 80,000 people are employed developing and operating sound broadcasting. Nonetheless a significant quantity of populated points do not have wire broadcasting, among them city-type settlements [poselki gorodskogo tipa] with populations of up to and even greater than 10,000. Outages lead to justified complaints about wire broadcasting, especially in rural areas.

The 12th Five Year Plan is be bring the number of radio repeater points to 130,000,000 and to increase by 2.4 times the number of cities and populated points receiving three-program wire broadcasting. Wire broadcasting will reach the village. All rayon centers and a significant number of workers' settlements, state farms, and collective farms will be equipped with wire broadcasting.

pp 10 - 12: "CLASSICIST OF POWERFUL RADIO CONSTRUCTIION," by N. Grigor'yeva. [About Aleksandr L'vovich Minz, designer of the most powerful transmitting transmitters in the world. He directed the laboratory where mechanical television was developed in the early thirties. After World War II he worked in the area of atomic reactors.]

pp 12 - 13: "AGAIN VICTORY," by Ya. Starostin, Senior Trainer, Central Radio Club of the USSR Named After E. K. Krenkel', Bucharest - Moscow.

For the eleventh time the Soviet team won the International High-speed Radio Operators Competitions for the Danube Cup, held at Bucharest. Romania's host team came in second and the Bulgarian one third. The other competing countries were Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and North Korea.

The Soviet team, a photograph of which appears on page 12, consisted of Yu. Starostin (head of delegation), Nikolay Gelyasevich, Stanislav Zelenov, and Aida Rasulova. S. Zelenov established a new record, receiving an encrypted telegram at a speed of 500 characters per minute under the "Paris" system, corresponding to about 275 cpm in Soviet competitions. The previous record of 480 cpm was his own.

The First European Speed Radiotelegraphy Championship held a year and a half ago stimulated this form of sport. New sportsmen have appeared from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Romania. After a long break a team came from Yugoslavia; it included the youngest contestant, tenth-grader Natasha Strakhinich, who came in fifth in the obligatory program and fourth in transmitting radiograms. The most serious competition came from the Romanian team, which consisted of girls only -- Zheneta Manea, Mikhaela Papesku, and Valentina Varlam.

North Korea participated for the first time. Khon Min Khak was second in speed receiving, and had he not made a tactical error it could have been closer. The North Koreans still operate with hand keys, which decreases their changes, but in the near future they will doubtless master more comtemporary "arms."

The competitions were in a sense preparations for the regular European championship, with the teams carefully taking stock of one another and the Soviet team attracting special attention.

The Romanian team had developed a computer-based system for generating radiogram text and displaying and grading transmission by key. This reduced the time of the competitions from 22 or more hours to 19.

pp 13 - 14: FOR COMPETITIONS WITHOUT VIOLATIONS!" by V. Uzun, UB5MCI, Voroshilovgrad.

With increasing scores in competitions -- 5,000 points each and 750 QSO's in 8 hours in the national telegraphy championships, the judging of such events has become an extremely difficult task, occupying 4,000 man-hours. Improvements can and must be made by all concerned in the conduct of competitions.

What violations and faults are committed by sportsmen in competitions? Hurried and careless contacts, and inattentive and sloppy reporting.

By way of evidence, take the XXXIX Shortwave Telegraph Radiocommunication Championship of the USSR, in whose judging I happened to be principal secretary. Fifteen stations /named in the article/ were disqualified for having over 20% of their claimed contacts unconfirmed. And their operators shouldn't try to justify their operating errors by the presence of interference, the tempo of the competitions, etc. Most stations had a maximum of 10% unconfirmed contacts, and the leaders, with 700 QSO's and up, had: UK6LAZ - 7%; UK6LAA - 9%; UK5IBB - 11%. On account of less interference, the best stations from the Asian part of the USSR had levels not exceeding 5%. Then why did UKØJAA have 27%? Of UK3QBM's 405 reported QSO's 154 were unconfirmed; 46 of its QSO's were not reported by the other station, and other stations reported about 50 QSO's which UK3QBM's operators did not record because they conducted the QSO's carelessly and weren't certain they took place.

Stations have been disqualified for elementary violations of the rules: UK6GAA goofed three times recently: Its operators were of less than the first category (not permitted in championships), signatures of participants were missing, and mixed teams (men and women) were used. In the c.w. championship of 1984 UA9CCI, a candidate master of sport, used GMT in his report. UC2OQ's reports are hard to process because he inverts the "sent" and "received" columns. UA3RAR uses non-standard paper that doesn't fit in any file.

Unfortunately, there are cases in which contestants don't send in reports at all, causing others to lose 30 to 40 QSO's and sometimes to fall short of the number needed to up-grade or to qualify for a title. Sportsmen failing to submit reports are not dissuaded by the risk of being closed down for three (first violation) or six months. Late submissions are considered the same violation as non-submissions.

"Sometimes shortwavers forget (or don't know) that the matter of participation by a sportsman must be decided by local FRS's." If local federations of radio sport were doing their job, it would hardly be possible for first-category operator Yu. Katyunin, UA4LCQ, to have submitted a report as a check log /dlya kontrolya/; it appears from his report that he operated, alone, from collective station UK4LAX and had just one contact at 1359 MSK, thus giving one point for his oblast' to A. Glushenkov, UA4LCH. V. Yakovlev, UA1UJ, did the same for A. Rekhkolaynen, UA1TCO.

Many DOSAAF committees don't field the required two collective station teams and three individual-station operators for the parallel competitions between them. This can be excused since this is a new requirement, but it is utterly incomprehensible why the DOSAAF committees of ten /of the fifteen/ SSR's failed to field teams for the XXXIX Shortwave Telegraph Radiocommunication Championship of the USSR.

p 14: /In the "WHOM YOU'RE WORKING" column: Photo and biographic sketch of Anatoliy Yefimovich Korotkov, UA3AHB, from Moscow, a former sailor who was almost killed while seizing a lock on the Oder-Spree canal, thus preventing the Hitlerites from blowing it up and flooding Fuerstenberg./

pp 15 - 16: "CQ-U."

INFO*INFO*INFO.

QRP NEWS.

Moscovite R. Gaukhman, UA3CH, operates on 80m with a "Sever" ("North") station which he has restored and whose output power /? - otdavayemaya moshchnost'/ is about 3 watts. He operated similar equipment in the Great Patriotic War. In a six-month period last year he had 480 QSO's with most union republics, Eastern Europe, and EI/G/SM/LA.

Collective station UB4EXQ (ex-UK5ECW) at the Dnepropetrovsk Palace of Pioneers operates on 7 MHz with a 5-watt transmitter and a dipole. A. Mel'nikov, UB5-060-2556, reports QSO's with 80 oblasts, Eastern Europe, and I/G/F/DL/OE/OH/OZ/HZ/TA/SM.

Diplomas, by V/era Stepanovna/ Sviridova. /Description of "WASM-60" diploma, issued on occasion of 60th anniversary of Swedish society./

IARU NEWS. /Admission of Kuwaiti and Brunei societies, bringing total membership to 121 national amateur radio societies./

ACHIEVEMENTS ON 160M, by A. Gusev, UA3AVG. /Tables reproduced below show Callsign, confirmed number of stations worked, confirmed oblasts, and points. How the points are calculated is unknown, but they determine rank-ordering. There are four sections: Category I /equivalent to extra class in the United States/ Shortwave stations, Category II and Category III Shortwave and Ultrashortwave stations, Category IV stations, and Collective Stations, with the listings following three asterisks in the second and fourth sections showing high-scoring stations in union republics that would otherwise have been unrepresented in the section concerned. The table is following by a request for current data on 160m achievements to be submitted by 15 August. Note three "before and after" calls given: UA4WF (ex-UA4WBJ), UJ8JO (UJ8JKO), and UZ4NWC (ex (UK4NAE)./

ДОСТИЖЕНИЯ НА 160 М

Р-100-О

Позывной	CFM CALL	CFM OBL	Очки
КВ радиостанции I категории			
UA3QGO	3402	165	5877
UA4WF (ex UA4WBJ)	3457	156	5797
UB5ZW	2557	128	4477
UC2WAZ	1680	110	3330
UA3LI	1329	112	3009
UJ8JO (ex UJ8JKO)	961	137	2916
UA9MR	670	121	2485
УКВ и КВ радиостанции II, III категорий			
UA3VJW	4896	149	7131
UA3RAU	4008	132	5988
UA9SIF	3384	159	5769
RA3AQO	3700	125	5575
RB5MUQ	3492	136	5532
UA6HPA	3221	142	5351
RB5MH	3005	142	5135
RA9LBD	2998	130	4948
UB5LNU	2954	123	4799
RB5AGL	3278	100	4778
* * *			
UM8NAW	2748	133	4743
UG6GAW	1468	126	3358
UF6FHC	1380	117	3135
UL7MAP	1005	136	3045
UQ2GMB	1103	129	3038
Радиостанции IV категории			
UA3PJO	2914	131	4879
UA9AQN	1736	151	4047
UA4LMX	823	112	2503
Коллективные радиостанции			
UB4LWA	4529	127	6434
UZ4NWC (ex UK4NAE)	1125	118	2895

Позывной	CFM QSO	WKD QSO
UT5AB	113	133
RB7GG	86	90
UG6GAW	85	113
RA3DOX	83	100
UB5ZAL	81	116
UA2FF	78	100
UA3QGO	76	117
UT5BN	76	103
UA4WF	71	89
UQ2PZ	69	92
* * *		
UA9MR	53	71
UF6FHC	51	68
UC2WAZ	51	61
UM8MAZ	48	55
UO5ODB	47	58
UL7MAP	43	51
UJ8JO	41	44

Очередные сведения о достижениях на 160-метровом диапазоне просим прислать в редакцию к 15 августа.

Раздел ведет А. ГУСЕВ (UA3AVG)

SWL*SWL*SWL. /Diplomas received by SWL stations UB5-059-105, UH8-180-49, and UA9-154-1289./ By A. Vilks.

VHF*UHF*SHF, by S. Bubennikov.

144 MHz -- METEORS.

With the beginning of communications via the Moon many ultrashortwavers assumed meteor communications would decrease -- after all MS is limited to 2000 - 2200 km and the exchange of information is complicated. But practice has shown that ultrashortwavers can't skip the "school" of meteor communication on their way to EME, given the difficulty of immediately preparing top-grade equipment. In addition, there aren't all that many Moon-bouncers on the air yet around the world, so leading Soviet ultrashortwavers return "to the meteors" to get a new square or oblast'.

Reports of MS activity over the winter period were received from UB5EFS/UO5OX/RB5EU/UL7JCK/UA4NDV/RA3AGS/UA6LJV/UA3RFS/UA6IE/UG6AD/UA9XQ/UA6YB/UA9XEA/UA9SL/RB5LGX/UA3MBJ/UA3MEE/UA9FY/RC2WBH/UW4CE/UC2AA/UA4NM/UA1MC. The most active periods were 10 - 15 December (Geminids) and 1 - 5 January (Quadranids).

RB5EU from Dnepropetrovskaya oblast' /060, B-E - Tr./ had over 30 contacts in December and January (true, he had over 62 QSO's in the summer), including UA4NDV from Kirov, SP9EWU, OH8UV (rare square KP34), SP3JBI (on SSB), UW9WP and UA9WCK (rare squares LO74 and LO84 from Ufa), 5B4LP (Cyprus, rare field KM), and UR2RPZ.

RB5EU's neighbor UB5EFS worked PA3CGR (about 2200 km away), UA9XEA, UA4NDV, UZ9CXM, and 5B4LP. During the Perseids UB5EFS plans an expedition to one of the rare western oblasts of the Ukraine where no MS stations operate.

UA3RFS from Tambovskaya oblast' /157, 3R, RSFSR - Tr./ worked SM3AKW during the Geminids and UA9WCK during the Quadranids.

UA6IE contacted U stations from Elista, in the rare "oblast'" of the Kalmytskaya ASSR /089, 6I, RSFSR - Tr./.

UA6YB from Belorechensk plans an expedition to the Abkhazskaya ASSR /013, F-V, Georgia/ during the Perseids; last year a similar expedition to the south of Krasnodarskiy kray, rare square KN93, netted him 13 QSO's.

As usual UC2AA from Minsk /188/ added news squares -- F8CS (JN27) and F9HS (JN13, 2150 km!). Unfortunately he missed EA1OD and 9H1CG.

UJ7JCK writes from Ust'-Kamenogorsk /040, Tadzhikistan/: "... from there for the first time in my life I succeeded in establishing meteor contacts during the Geminids with RL7GD and UL7QO -- Alma Ata /190, L-Q, Kazakhstan/ (distance about 1000 km). I have never noted so many reflections -- up to forty signals during two skeds. Please convey my thanks via the magazine to RL7GD and UL7PGO for their help in mastering this type of communication."

CHRONICLE.

Among memorial stations honoring the 40th anniversary of Victory from 1 January through 12 May was EM3W (UZ3AXJ) which operated on ultrashortwave from Moscow. Submitted by RA3AGS.

UA4NM writes from Kirov to report that he contacted EO9ACS in Sverdlovsk during an aurora 28 January.

A reminder that with the introduction of the new QTH locator system (WW LOC), "Fields" ("Sektory") will replace "Countries and Territories" in reports of achievements of ultrashortwavers.

xzxzxzxzxzNatzmnatkyxzUAtZGLx/tZxsxtA3xsxMurmanskayaxoblastt/zhaxzthe mostxzxzxzxzxzxzxzxzxzxzxzxzxzxzxzxzxzxzxzxzxzxzxzxzxzxzxzxzxzxzxzx

Nationally, UA1ZCL /1Z = Murmanskaya oblast', RSFSR/ has the most "fields" thanks to successful 144 MHz operation via the Moon. He has worked, in Europe, IP/IO/IN/JP/JO/JN/KQ/KP/KO/KN/LP/LO/LN; in Asia, MO/PM; in North America, CN/CM/DN/DM/EN/EM/EL/FN/FM/FL; in South America, EK/FK; in Africa, KF; in Australia and Oceania PF/QK/RL/RE/AH.

Many Soviet ultrashortwavers have worked IM/JM/KM in Europe and NO/NN/MN/MM in Asia, via MS or Es.

The number of EME stations in the world is growing, and as a consequence so is the number, out of the total of 324 "Fields," that have been "conquered."

/end of CQ-U/

pp 17 - 21, insert: "SEVEN-BAND SHORTWAVE RECEIVER," by B/oris Grigor'yevich/ Stepanov, UW3AX, and G/ennadiy/ Shul'gin, UZ3AU (ex-UA3ACM). /Detailed description of amateur-band receiver for construction at home, designed in the "Radio" magazine laboratories. The seven bands covered are 1.5 - 2, 3.5 - 4, 7 - 7.5, 10 - 10.5, 14 - 14.5, 21 - 21.5, 28 - 28.5, 28.5 - 29, 29 - 29.5, and 29.5 - 30 MHz. The design criteria include good technical characteristics and use of parts not in short supply. To be continued./

p 21: "P. O. Box of CQ-U":

"As I understand it, different frequency segments are alloted in various countries to radio amateurs in the 160-meter band. Could you name them?"

G. Chliyants, UY5XE.

Region 1 amateurs are alloted the following 160m segments:

Andorra - 1.81 - 1.875 MHz ('phone 1.825 - 1.875 MHz);
Austria - 1.81 - 1.85 MHz ('phone 1.832 - 1.835 MHz);
Bahrein - 1.8 - 2.0 MHz;
Great Britain - 1.81 - 2.0 MHz;
GDR - 1.81 - 1.95 MHz ('phone - 1.9 - 1.95 MHz);
Gibraltar - 1.8 - 2.0 MHz;
Djibouti - 1.81 - 1.85 MHz;
Denmark - 1.83 - 1.85 (c.w. only);
Spain - 1.83 - 1.85 MHz;
Cyprus - 1.8 - 2.0 MHz ('phone - 1.9 - 2.0 MHz)
Lesotho - 1.8 - 2.0 MHz;
Luxembourg - 1.83 - 1.85 MHz;
Malta - 1.81 - 2.0 MHz;
Nigeria - 1.8 - 2.0 MHz;
Netherlands - 1.825 - 1.85 ('phone 1.825 - 1.835 MHz);
Norway - 1.802 - 1.85 MHz (c.w. only);
Oman - 1.8 - 2.0 MHz (c.w. only);
Poland - 1.75 - 1.8 MHz and 1.81 - 1.93 MHz;
Portugal - 1.83 - 1.85 MHz (c.w. and RTTY only);
Senegal - 1.81 - 1.85 MHz;
San Marino - 1.81 - 1.85 MHz;
Syria - 1.83 - 1.85 MHz;
Finland - 1.815 - 1.835 MHz and 1.85 - 1.89 MHz ('phone 1.832 - 1.835 MHz);
France - 1.83 - 1.85 MHz;
Switzerland - 1.81 - 1.85 MHz;
Sweden - 1.83 - 1.845 MHz (c.w. only).
FRG - 1.815 - 1.835 and 1.850 - 1.89 MHz ('phone - 1.832 - 1.835 MHz);

Some of our amateurs are tempted to call stations outside the band used in the Soviet Union. It should not be forgotten that going outside an amateur band is one of the most serious violations of the "Instruction on the Procedure for Registering and Operating Collective and Individual Amateur Radio Stations" ("Instruktsiya o poryadke registratsii i ekspluatatsii lyubitel'skikh radiostantsiy kollektivnogo i individual'nogo pol'zovaniya").

Split-frequency operation has come into wide use on 160, with a station seeking a contact sending, for example, "CQ DX QSX 1828 DE UA3XYZ."

pp 56 - 57: "DIVERSIONARY RADIOPROPAGANDA," by A. Mstislavskiy. /Review of "Radio War: History and Modern Times" ("Radiovoyna: Istoriya i sovremennost'"), by A. F. Panfilov; Moscow, Iskusstvo, 1984; 239 pages; 65,000 copies. Quadrupling of international broadcasts between 1950 and early 1970's. Principles governing Western broadcasts./

p 58: "WHAT WAS WRITTEN ABOUT IN 'RADIOAMATEUR' ('RADIOLYUBITEL'') MAGAZINE NO. 9 - 10 (JUNE) 1926." /One of several items: Shortwave receivers are being registered jointly by the editors of "Radiolyubitel'" and the ODR (Obshchestvo druzey radio - Society of the Friends of Radio). Callsigns for receiving stations will consist of the letters RK and a serial registration number. T. Gaukhman of Yaroslavel', G. Anikin of Nizhniy-Novgorod /today Gor'kiy - Tr./, and V. Vaneyev of Nizhniy-Novgorod received RK-1, RK-2, RK-4 and later became prominent radio-amateurs and radiospecialists. /Regarding the first of these, T. Gaukhman, it is curious that R. Gaukhman, UA3CH, of Moscow, is mentioned in at the beginning of the CQ-U column. It is not a common name in the USSR and one wonders whether they are related./

p 64: "BRIEFLY ABOUT NEW PRODUCTS: 'LENINGRAD-015-STEREO." /Pictured on first page of insert, opposite p 32/ Portable 9-band receiver using batteries or commercial power. Real sensitivity on shortwave with whip antenna - 50 microvolts per meter /mkV/m/. Adjacent channel selectivity: 70 dB. Dimensions: 439 x 245 x 150 mm. Weight: 7 kG. /NOTE: Photograph of receiver is indistinct, but extent of 9 bands may be approximately as follows:

UKW	66 - 74
LW	150 - 250
MW-1	525 - 1000
MW-2	1000 - 1600
SW-1	3.9 - 5.0
SW-2	5.95 - 6.2
SW-3	7.1 - 7.3
SW-4	9.5 - 9.8
SW-5	11.7 - 12.1./

/end of RADIO portion/

Sovetskiy Patriot (SP), 7 August 1985, p 4, EFIR-07/1985:

"THE BUREAU OF THE FEDERATION HAS DECIDED."

In May of last year a new call-sign system was introduced affecting regular, i.e. permanent, call-signs. At a session held 17 July 1985, the bureau* of the Presidium of the Federation of Radio Sport of the USSR examined the issuance of calls to so-called special radiostations which mark a special date, operate at the site of a meeting, or take part in major international contests. At the suggestion of the Shortwave Committee of the FRS USSR the bureau introduced a number of revisions and clarifications in the "Instruction on the Procedure for Issuing Special Call-signs" presently in force. Another instruction was discussed -- on the procedure for establishing local radioamateur diplomas, and it was decided to re-register /i.e. re-approve or not re-approve - Tr./ all local diplomas by 1 January 1986.

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*The following may help to understand the term "bureau":

In Soviet practice, organizations have formal tiered structures of decision-making "organs" or bodies. In theory, the largest body, which meets the least often, is the supreme authority. The second-largest is a sub-set (in the sense that all of its members are members of the supreme body as well) of the supreme body, meets more often, and theoretically acts in the name of the supreme body. The third largest body is a still smaller sub-set, meets still more often, and theoretically acts by double delegation of authority so to speak. In point of fact, the line of authority is reversed, with large bodies confirming, when deemed desirable by the smaller bodies, important decisions reached in the smaller bodies.

The structure of the party itself follows this pattern. The party Congress meets every four years or so and is a huge ceremonial affair at which major policy decisions are ratified, not made. The Central Committee, the next level "down," an important body in its own right, meets a couple of times a year but is too large for meaningful deliberation. Actual debate and policy formulation takes places at the tertiary level, that is in within the party secretariat and the political bureau (politburo) of the Central Committee, both, incidentally, headed by the general secretary of the party. In other words, the politburo, which is by far the most powerful policy-making body in the country, is formally a sub-sub-committee of the party Congress!

The Federation of Radio Sport uses a similar tiered structure. Its supreme body is the conference, held, I believe, every two years. Next comes the presidium and next the bureau of the presidium.

The bureau approved results of the shortwave and satellite contests held at Klaipeda. At the same session, ~~frequency violations~~ frequency violations, especially in the 80 and 160 meter bands, were examined. From now on, violators will be disqualified from contests, and stricter measures will be taken against ~~them~~ those who regularly operate outside the proper bands and subbands.

"ENTHUSIASTS FROM MOLODECHNO," by S. Aslezov, SP staff correspondent.

While the successful development of radiosport in the small Belorussian town of Molodechno has been known about for a long time, not many know that a volunteer space technology laboratory (obshchestvennaya laboratoriya kosmicheskoy tekhniki - OLKT) has been established there.

Some History. Vladimir ("Volodya") Chepyzhenko, a young engineer, came to Molodechno after graduating from the Sevastopol' Instrument-building Institute. Having operated at a collective station previously and being a genuine shortwaver, he began looking around for people with a similar interest. He applied to the DOSAAF town committee for permission to open a collective station and to set up a town radio club -- which the kids would later and very appropriately name "Orbita." He and Mikhail Stepanchuk were among the first to receive personal calls /not given in article - Tr./.

One day a stranger came looking for Volodya, shook hands with him and gave his call as hams do. It turned out to be Leonid Labutin /whose call -- UA3CR -- is also not ~~given~~ though Labutin's, even without the call, would be well known to Soviet readers - Tr./, a well-known "sniper of the airwaves" from Moscow. They had met over the air and now met in person.

Via Satellite.

Labutin proposed participation in the development of equipment for amateur satellites in the "Radio" series, the launching of which ~~in the Soviet Union~~ was being planned in the Soviet Union. Radioamateur constructors in Moscow and elsewhere were already working on them. Chepyzhenko accepted and went again to the DOSAAF town committee, whose chairman, Il'ya Afanas'yevich Malazhov, an ardent supporter of radiosport, accepted the daring idea wholeheartedly.

So the OLKT was created, and the most experienced people were chosen to work in it -- Mikhail Stepanchuk, Aleksandr Tolyarenok, Petr Gned'ko, and others. Vladimir Chepychenko headed it up.

Here are the main events that took place as the OLKT members progressed persistently toward their goal. 1977 - 1978: Participation in developing on-board equipment for "Radio-1" and "Radio-2" satellites -- they made the radio command link for directing the satellites. 1979 - 1981: Preparation of 146/435 MHz repeater for "Iskra-1." In addition, they were deeply involved with the ground equipment for space radiocommunication. The "Orbita-1" transmitter and the "Orbita-2" transceiver for operating via satellite were created at the OLKT.

At the time Chepuzhenko was elected chairman of the Belorussian FRS. At the initiative of the DOSAAF town committee, supported by the presidium of the federation, two republic scientific/practical conferences on satellite communication took place at Molodechno.

The advanced skill of the Molodechno "snipers of the airwaves" is shown by over 800 "space" contacts made by them. They have worked almost 50 countries.

Master of Sport Vladimir Artamonov is rightly considered operator number one in the club. He confirmed his reputation at the All-Union On-site Satellite Communication Competitions "Kosmos-84" ("Space-84") held at Aleksandrov /there is an Aleksandrov some 100 km NE of Moscow - Tr./, where he took third place and where his "Orbita-1" transmitter was recognized as the best.

Let's Dream A Bit.

Chepyzhenko and his colleagues have prepared mock-ups of on-board equipment for "Radio-9" and "Radio-10." Already permission has been granted for on-the-ground tests on the air. "Orbita-3," a receiving accessory for transceivers, was made by V. Chepyzhenko, M. Stepanchuk, and A. Tolyarenok.

What do the scorcerers from Molodechno plan to work on in the future?

The present low orbits of amateur satellites provide, say in the Moscow area, not over 20 minutes for communication. V. Chepyzhenko and his friends therefore are thinking of raising the satellites to a high elliptical orbit.

Another way of solving the same problem is by placing an amateur repeater on the Moon. /end of article/

/Photos are of UZ9CWW at the Urals Polytechnic Institute./

"INFORMATION BOOTH." /Addresses of firms selling radio equipment. Reference orbital data for Radio 5/6/7 satellites for August./

Sovetskiy Patriot, 7 August 1985, NLD-1118:
DIPLOMAS. The Kuban' diploma should be applied for at: 350020, Krasnodar-20, ul. Dzerzhinskogo, d. 5, RTSh DOSAAF (DOSAAF Radio Technical School, 5 Dzerzhinskiy Street, 350020 KRASNODAR-20).
CLUB NEWS.

UZ3DD/1 will be active until 10 September from Nordbruk Island (Franz-Josef-Land) on all shortwave bands, CW and SSB, and via the "Radio" satellites. His WW LOC is LR50LC. QSL's should be sent to his home call via the Pushkino club. UZ3DD/1 will regularly join the "satellite round table" ("sputnikovyy kruglyy stol") which operates Saturdays at 1500 MSK /1100 UT in summer, 1200 UT in winter - Tr./ on 14,292 kHz.

A science/sport expedition has begun operating in the Kurils (Shikotan Island). UZ90WM/Ø will use the frequencies 3,510, 7,010, 14,025 on c.w. and 3,540, 7,080, 14,160, 14,225, and 14,325 on 'phone. Submitted by Yu. Zuruba, UA90BA, chief of the radiostation. /Translator's note: Shikotan Island lies just NE of Hokkaido Island in Japan. It was occupied by Soviet forces at the close of World War II, and although Japanese territory has been retained by the USSR./

Sovetskiy Patriot, 14 August 1985, NLD-1119:
COMPETITIONS. ... During the "Pionerskiy efir-85" ("Pioneer Airwaves-85") competitions, war veterans may omit adding the letter "W" /for "Veteran" - Tr./ to their exchange information since beginning 8 August they are using ".../R" with their calls. /Presumably for "Rodina" - "homeland" - Tr./ Roll-calls by UK3KR and RK3KR will take place 17 August from 1100 to 1200 MSK on 14,182 and 7,060 kHz, during which operators at the "Komsomol'skaya Pravda" stations will answer questions about these competitions. Submitted by L/eonid/ Labutin, UA3CR.

RADIOEXPEDITION "POBEDA-40, DAL'NIY VOSTOK" ("VICTORY-40, FAR EAST"). This diploma /will be issued for contacts from 8 August through 3 September /the anniversary dates of Soviet entry into the war against Japan and of Japanese surrender- Tr./. A total of 1,125 points is required. Contacts with oblasts 107/110/112/128/153/166 count 25 points, as do contacts with amateurs who took part in the defeat of militarist Japan /see next paragraph - Tr./ QSO's with the same station on different bands count. Contacts with war veterans and memorial stations in other oblasts count 10 points though repeat QSO's don't count. To receive the diploma /translator's note: Nothing in the article indicates the diploma (certificate) is available to foreigners/ at least three contacts with ENØA__ stations are required as well as with three war veterans from the above oblasts. Diplomas are issued free of charge upon application, with verified log extracts, by 1 January 1986, to: 690010, g. Vladivostok-10, ab./yashch. 728, RTSh DOSAAF, diplomnoy komissii (Diploma Commission, DOSAAF Radio Technical School, P. O. Box 728, 690010 VLADIVOSTOK-10). Submitted by V. Mudrenko, Chairman of the FRS of Primorskiy kray.

According to data supplied by V. Peregudov, UAØJT, the following participated in the battles in the Far East: UA1BG/UA2AG/UQ2AL/UQ2MM/UA3LI/UA3NS/UA3HV/UA3DIW/UV3CA/UW3UW/UV3DC/UA4DZ/UA4IR/UA4FR/UA4AHI/UA4YW/UB4JM/UB5WK/UB5DV/UB5LN/RB5GJ/RB5FBI/UB5KU/UA6WF/UF6AF/UL7GEE/UJ8BQ/RM8NAE/UA9WB/UA9CFW/UA9MTT/UW9UU/UW9PE/UW9DF/RA9YC/UAØDI/UAØZI/UAØUCG/UAØBL/UAØLU/UAØFN/UAØJE/UAØUW/UWØAV.

Contacts with ENØALW (8 August - 3 Sept September) and with EOØALW (25 August - 3 September) count 10 points each toward the "Primor'ye" ("countal area") diploma. ... Contacts with UAØLU/R (Vladivostok) and UAØLAA (Artem) also count 10 points. ... ENØALW is being operated by UZØLWO and EOØALW by UZØLWC. Submitted by M. Filippov, UWØMF, Chairman of the Club Council, Primorskiy RTS DOSAAF Radio Technical School.

Sovetskiy Patriot, 21 August 1985, NLD-1120:
COMPETITIONS. /Rules for IARU REGION 1 FIELD DAY, 7 - 8 September, and for SAC CONTEST, 21 - 22 September (c.w.) and 28 - 29th ('phone)./

Sovetskiy Patriot, 23 August 1985, NLD-1121:
DIPLOMAS. For the "Victory-40, Far East" diploma war veterans need only work three memorial stations in the ENØA__ series and three amateurs (regardless of present residence) who participated in the Far East battles. UW9VB and UAØCP should be added to the list of the latter given in NLD-1119, and UL7GEE is now RL7GM. Submitted by ENØELW, UWØMF, and UAØJT.
IN THE FRS OF THE USSR. "Information Materials on Radiosport" ("Informatsionnyye materialy po radiosportu" Nos. 84 and 85 have been sent to local federations of radio sport. They contain an analysis of the state of radiosport and its development in our country during 1984; the decision (postavovleniye) of the XIV regular plenum of the Council of the FRS of the USSR; methodological materials; the results of the "Field Day" competitions and of the 160m competitions for "Radio" magazine prizes.
CLUB NEWS. Beginning 23 August, UI8IZ/UI8S /I don't see the I-S combination on my listings! - Tr./ is operating from the area of Lake Iskanderkul' /can't find in Atlas/, using a 7-watt transmitter on 80m.

/end/